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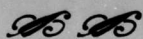
LEADING ARTICLES—December 1, 1916.

BURNS DETECTIVE AGENCY.  
HOW THE STEEL TRUST GOT IT.  
MAYOR ROLPH ACTS.  
EXPORT FIGURES.  
SOCIAL INSURANCE.

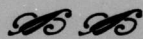


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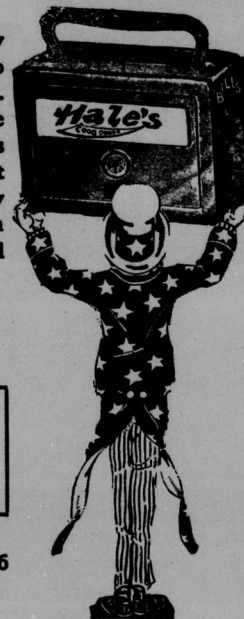
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# Union Men

The "Labor Clarion" is your paper, owned and controlled by you, and published in your interest. The merchants who advertise in this journal indicate friendship for you and a desire for your patronage. Those who do not advertise in these columns apparently care nothing for you or your patronage, therefore

## Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make the "Labor Clarion" the best advertising medium in the State.

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Tell them you saw it in THE LABOR CLARION



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BANNERS, CLOTH SIGNS  
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PENNANTS

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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NEAR FIFTH SAN FRANCISCO



## -:- Burns Detective Agency -:-

All sessions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are open to the general public. There is absolutely no secrecy connected with them. With this fact kept in mind, read the following communication sent to employers by the Burns Detective Agency and realize what a gullible lot employers must be who will pay either union labor traitors or detectives for "information" of the character mentioned:

"San Francisco, Cal., November 4, 1916.

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Baltimore, starting November 13, 1916, and will last probably two weeks, and it, no doubt, will be the most important that this organization has ever held. This for a number of reasons.

"The great progress of the metal trades of all crafts, and especially the International Machinists' Association, in their eight-hour day propaganda, and the establishment in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor of a metal trades organization that will have the power to control all of the metal trades; in other words, creating a Metal Trades Department.

"There is also to be a decided stand taken for the entrance of the International Association of Machinists into the Railroad Brotherhoods and affiliated more closely to the American Federation of Labor. This was announced by President Gompers at the recent convention of the New York State Federation of Labor.

"This is also being taken up by the Marine Engineers, who are split on the question, but with the majority in favor of being members of the American Federation of Labor. So sure are the men in favor of the Metal Trades Department that something in the nature of a combination of all the metal trades along the lines of the British Trade Unions, will be brought about at this convention that they are now preparing to have their resolutions ready for the Metal Trades Convention which will meet one week prior to the American Federation of Labor convention and carry the resolution from there to the American Federation of Labor convention. There is no question as to what action the convention will take in the minds of those who know.

"Particular attention is also going to be paid to the Transport Workers' organization in view of the inroads among these workers of the I. W. W. or Industrial Workers of the World. Steps undoubtedly will be taken to create a Transportation Workers' Department. This movement is backed by the International Longshoremen's Union, the Freight Handlers, Harbor Boatmen, Tide Water Boatmen, International Seamen, Marine Firemen, Dock Men, Checkers and Teamsters' Unions. All these unions are sending representatives with instructions on all of these points. This plan has the support and endorsement of the New York State Federation of Labor, which is the most powerful State body in the United States so far as labor organizations are concerned.

"Another new feature of this convention is inviting fraternal delegates from all of the organizations outside of the American Federation of Labor. Particularly is this applicable to the Railroad Brotherhoods and Marine Engineers. This particularly will affect the Lake and Pacific Coast shipping interests. The re-organization of the Building Trades department will be taken up so that it may have a more powerful and better position to enforce its demands.

"President Mahon of the Amalgamated Street & Electric Railways, who recently attended the British Trades Congress at Birmingham, England, with an assistant, was authorized to bring back certain plans whereby the organization of labor in the two countries will be very close together, and to get such information as may aid in perfecting the organizations in this country.

"Consideration will also be given to the Socialistic element in an effort to make them friendly to the American Federation of Labor officials, a sign that the American Federation of Labor will give its support to the Socialistic daily paper, the New York 'Call,' which is becoming a strong organ in the labor world.

"The Woman's Trade Union League will also have consideration. This has been backed by rich women who are advocates of woman suffrage. They are to have a strong delegation at the Baltimore convention.

"There is not a feature to be covered by the coming convention that is not of interest to every industry employer of labor. Encouraged by the stand taken by President Wilson in the eight-hour day railroad law has given courage to the labor element to force a national law that will create an eight-hour day in every industry throughout the United States.

"The reports which this agency furnished from the delegate attending the San Francisco convention last year gave forewarning to those of our clients who were fortunate to receive them, prepared themselves for conditions which they were confronted with later on in the year. Many strikes were prevented and compromises come to rather than sacrifice large interests and contracts which would have involved an enormous loss of money. The cost of these reports is so small that it is well worth the expenditure to know just what the captains of industry may have to meet in the coming year.

"A daily report will be furnished, or as many reports as is possible for our delegate to get out covering the convention and its various actions on questions embodied in this letter. The cost is \$25 for the entire series of reports, and will be mailed promptly to those who desire them upon receipt of same at this office. If you desire these reports, and we feel that you will want them, kindly sign the attached form and mail to us as early as possible in order that we may have your name upon our mailing list to receive them promptly.

"Trusting that you will grant us an early and favorable reply, we are

"Yours very truly,

"THE WILLIAM J. BURNS INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc.,

"F. H. THARP, Manager."

1916.

The Wm. J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc.,  
800 First National Bank Building,  
San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:

Your letter relative to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor at Baltimore, November 13th, received. It is our desire that you place us on your mailing list for a copy of the proceedings as explained in your letter at the rate of \$25 for series of reports.

Yours very truly,



## HOW THE STEEL TRUST GOT IT.

By Harrison George.

It is the custom for an employer when faced with a demand for a wage increase, made by organized labor, to emit loud howls of purse-stricken pain, to cry "confiscation" and complain that the "predatory poor" are rendering valueless his immense holdings, into which he has sunk—at great personal risk—his life, his fortune and perhaps—his "sacred honor."

Let us review in brief, just what this argument is worth when applied to the United States Steel Corporation in its acquirement of the largest iron ore deposits in the world on the Mesaba Range in Minnesota.

Iron was discovered on the Mesaba Range in 1890. As the United States Steel Corporation was not formed until 1901 we must deal with those whose acts led to its formation. The swarm of speculators which over-ran the range upon the discovery of iron ore can be roughly divided into three groups: The Merritts and their friends, a group of local capitalists; Henry W. Oliver, a wealthy Pittsburg man; and the third group, a lot of get-rich-quick pure—or impure—speculators, who grabbed everything in sight and then lay on their “ores” waiting for something to happen. Something did happen—though not to their liking. The first question was that of transportation and the Merritts, who were real developers, built a railroad from Lake Superior to the Range. This required more money than they had, so they borrowed the necessary cash from Rockefeller and, with child-like simplicity, mortgaged their entire interests—mines and railroad—to the Oil King.

The panic of the early nineties came on and it, together with costly and ill-advised management, resulted in Rockefeller taking over the whole works of the Merritt group. He refused to renew the loan and the real developers were left with empty hands. The hard times had also pressed Oliver to the wall and he was in way of financial collapse when approached by the Carnegie Steel Company, and seeing a way out, he hurried to Pittsburg.

It was there that the Steel Trust, the most pitiless exploiter of labor the world has witnessed, conceived itself in the mind of Henry Clay Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co. Frick knew Oliver needed money and he enforced a most amazing contract upon him which Oliver, having no alternative but bankruptcy, accepted. The Carnegie Steel Company loaned to Oliver \$500,000, to be spent in development work. This loan was secured by mortgage and, of course, was to be repaid with interest. Yet a condition of the loan was that Oliver must give to the Carnegie Steel Co. half of his present and future holdings. In other words, Oliver was held up for half his ore properties, worth untold millions; and the Carnegie Steel Co. afterward to become the nucleus of the United States Steel Corporation, came into control of half its present vast interests on the Mesaba Range without costing Carnegie so much as a postage stamp!

However, there was further work to be done, and Frick and Oliver now working together, dickered with Rockefeller and by a contract with Greasy John, secured leases on all the mines Rockefeller had taken away from the Merritts et. al.; agreeing, in consideration of the small royalty he assented to (25c per ton), to ship not less than 1,200,000 tons of ore each year over the Rockefeller roads. Rocky caught them coming and going.

This was a great advantage to Carnegie and Oliver, as the combination between them and Rockefeller sent the third group into hysterics of fear and they fought with one another to get out from under. This was just what Frick and Oliver had figured on, and after much trouble in forcing Carnegie to accept the fortune thus to be obtained, finally won his consent and they

bought up the best remaining locations on the Range; acquiring for what was to be the Steel Trust—incredible riches for a song. Says Oliver, writing to Carnegie, July 27, 1897, in an effort to get his assistance: "I desire to impress upon you that if it had not been for our Rockefeller deal, with the consequent demoralization caused by the publication thereof, it would not have been possible for us to now secure the other Range properties I propose to acquire. Now let us take advantage of our action before a season of good times gives the ore producers strength and opportunity to get together." Sure, while he's down, kick 'im in the slats!

All perfectly legal? Certainly! Organized wealth has always at its elbow the cringing corporation lawyer to see that it stays out of jail, thought not necessarily within the law. The only one to be accused of lawlessness, to be convicted on the slightest offenses, on the most transparent frame-ups is always—the worker who demands a raise, the organizer who shows the worker the road to power!

This, then, is the sum of Steel Trust control on the Mesaba Range: The employer, whose capitalization is the staggering sum of \$1,404,000,000, acquired the greatest part of its ore properties without the expenditure of a single dollar. This gigantic employer, whose dividends this year will exceed three hundred millions of dollars, refuses the right of its miners to organize or demand any wage increase. This is one of those firms who yell, "expropriation" when labor asks for a nickel a day to be added to its wage-pittance, despite that they hold their property rights in natural resources by reason of no virtue, by chicanery and by trickery.

## A THANKSGIVING INVITATION.

In the week or two before Thanksgiving, and all through December, great numbers of domestic fowls are killed for food, some of them being killed and plucked before shipment, and some of them being shipped alive to be killed and plucked.

Laws vary in all the states, all of them having a general law against cruelty to animals, and many of them specific laws regulating the height of crates and other necessary specifications. Dealers take advantage of the absence of a specific law about crates and crowding and care of animals in transit, or of the lax administration of the general law in their neighborhoods, and crowd the fowls unmercifully. In big cities there is strict supervision, and at many points agents of transportation companies refuse to ship crates which are too low or too crowded.

What is needed is a greater number of humane officers to watch at more points. Every person who wants to raise the standard of treatment of animals, and diminish cruelty, can be of definite help simply by joining the nearest humane society and paying the dues from year to year.

It is astonishing how much work is done the year round by humane societies and their agents. But there are not half enough of them to do the work that cries out every day to be done.

Humane officers search out places where fowls are killed, and frequently find that the birds are plucked while alive. The plucking is twice as easy when the flesh is warm, so a quick jab is made in the neck or head, and without waiting for the creature to die, it is hung up and plucked as rapidly as possible.

These practices are carried on where the public seldom goes. But officers of humane societies discover them, and after warnings and possibly arrests, they return from time to time to see that orders are obeyed.

If there were more members and more dues paid, there would be more officers on the watch and far less cruelty everywhere.—Western Humane Press Committee.

## UNFAIR FIRM.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Your attention is herewith called to the unfair firm of Lehnhardt's Candy Company, located at 1309 Broadway, Oakland, California. This unfair firm has been upon the 'We Don't Patronize' list of this labor council for nearly three years, during which time an incessant campaign of picketing has been and is now being conducted.

"Despite our vigorous efforts, however, this firm has established considerable trade throughout the State of California, which trade can be checked if the rank and file of labor will see to it that the products of Lehnhardt's are not purchased.

"The Central Labor Council of Alameda County requests of your honorable body its moral assistance in the matter of diverting trade from the Lehnhardt Candy Company.

"Thanking you in advance for your assistance,  
we remain "Fraternally and sincerely yours,

**"CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF  
ALAMEDA COUNTY.**

"WM. A. SPOONER, Secretary."

**UNION MADE GLOVES, MADE TO ORDER**  
**Cleaned and Repaired.      Phones Mission 4293-7333**

## BLOCH'S Gloves and Corsets

**2650 MISSION STREET, BETWEEN 22nd AND 23rd  
Factory and Store, 3378 24th Street, Near Valencia**

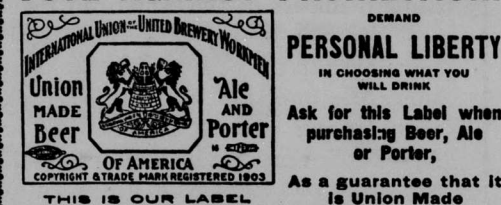
# S. N. WOOD & CO

**MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO**

## Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

## Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

## VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



**YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good  
and Make the World Better**

**By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.**



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

**UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE**

# CAN'T BUST'EM

## OVERALLS & PANTS

# UNION MADE

# ARGONAUT SHIRTS



**WATERPOWER BILLS.**

By Gifford Pinchot.

Congress is about to decide, in the session which opens December 4th, whether natural resources belonging to the people, and officially valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, shall or shall not be given away to certain special interests which are already rich enough. Unless the people take a hand the decision is sure to go against them.

The iniquitous Shields waterpower bill has passed the Senate. It makes a present of the public waterpowers on our navigable streams to the waterpower interests. The power thus handed over without compensation is estimated at sixty million horsepower, or double the power of every kind now used to run every train, trolley, factory, shop, mill, boat, mine, and electric light in the United States.

While the grant is ostensibly limited to fifty years, it is in fact perpetual, because the conditions under which the people might regain control of their property are made prohibitory, as even advocates of the bill frankly admit.

This bill has also passed the House, but in a different and better form. It is now in conference. We know from the statement of Senator Nelson on the floor of the Senate that the friends of the waterpower interests expect to control the conference. It is worth noting, therefore, that the conferees from the House and Senate are now meeting.

A vigorous effort was made to pass this indefensible raid on the public property while public attention was fixed on the international crisis last winter. It failed because editors of the country came to the defense of the public rights.

Another vicious measure is the Myers bill, which does for waterpowers on public lands what the Shields bill does on navigable streams. The two are cut from the same piece of cloth, and have the same interests behind them. The Myers bill is on the Senate calendar, and will be considered early in the coming session.

These two bills give away public property to powerful monopolists. That is bad enough, but the oil land provisions of the Phelan bill are even worse. This bill will be taken up immediately when Congress convenes. It disposes of vast areas of public oil lands on terms unfair to the public. It is almost unbelievable, but this measure actually gives away the fuel oil reserves of the United States Navy to claimants whom the Supreme Court recently declared to have no legal rights whatever. The efficiency of the Navy, our first and most important line of National defense, is to be sacrificed to the profits of the Standard Oil Company, the Santa Fe Railroad interests, and a few other claimants, who want what they have no right to get.

As to this, the Navy Department has officially said:

"Oil burning naval vessels possess such manifold military advantages over coal burning vessels that it would be practically suicidal from a military point of view for the Navy Department to abandon the policy of building oil burning ships; but the demand that this legislation be enacted and the support that this bill has received, have caused the Navy Department to seriously consider the advisability of abandoning this policy, and thus design ships known to be inferior to ships which a country possessing an oil supply can build."

These bills have made such progress that the advantage of position is with them and against the public. Every effort will be made to jam them through at the beginning of the short session of Congress. Powerful waterpower and oil interests are fighting for them. I appeal to you as a citizen interested in the public welfare without regard to politics to lend a hand in defeating these attacks on public property and on the safety and welfare of the Navy and the Nation.

**CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.**

The Christmas Eve celebration to be given in the Civic Center on Sunday night, December 24th, will be the most prodigious undertaking of pageantry ever attempted in this or any other city, rivaling in grandeur the now famous pageants given under the direction of Mrs. D. E. F. Easton on Columbus Day. Mayor James Rolph has named a general committee to make all arrangements for a typical San Francisco celebration, such as San Francisco only can give.

The fact that Mrs. Easton has again consented to act as chairman of the pageant committee insures the success of the night's celebration. The committee is not ready to announce the exact plans, but the pageantry outlined will be of a semi-religious nature and in strict keeping with the day to be celebrated. Besides the pageantry there will be a monster vocal concert as well as orchestral, and a large choir is now being prepared for Christmas carols and other singing.

The celebration will be entirely free to the public and in case of rain the committee has arranged to stage the entire celebration in the Civic Auditorium. Rain or shine, there will be the greatest pageant ever seen anywhere in the world and the mayor's committee would earnestly request all citizens to help the success of the affair by lending their presence on Sunday, December 24th, at 8 o'clock, in the Civic Center.

**THE UNION LABEL.**

Despite the fact that 69,000 citizens of San Francisco voted against the anti-picketing ordinance, that measure passed by a narrow margin and places a legal obstacle in the great campaign of the culinary workers. Organized labor will have been helped rather than hindered if out of this defeat should spring the necessity for an awakening to and the education of our people to the demands of our organization, that we concentrate our purchasing power and spend our money for union-made goods only. If every union man and woman demands and sees to it that they get union label goods and union label goods only the necessity for pickets will be comparatively negligible. One firm who is doing much to supply the demand for men's shirts and furnishings is Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, who have been manufacturing a very fine class of shirts in this city for many years. They are co-operating in this movement and are doing all they possibly can to meet the demand. For this reason, we say "Patronize our friends." And another very important reason why you should do so is: you buy direct from the manufacturer.

**PRINTERS INCREASE WAGES.**

At Duluth, Minn., the Typographical Union has raised wages \$1 a week as a result of conferences with newspaper managers. Day workers are increased from \$23 to \$24.50 a week and night workers from \$26 to \$27.50 a week.

**SWISS**

WATCHMAKERS

For \$1.00 we clean any kind of watch  
Guarantee correct time for 2 years

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
WEDDING RINGS

\$2.00 Alaska Silver, 7 Jewel, Dustproof  
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\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair

**STEFFEN BROS.**

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Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth  
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SAN FRANCISCO

NOTE—Out of special respect to  
Union Labor we will give 15% discount  
on merchandise to any one  
bringing this "Ad" and showing their  
Union Card.

HAVE YOUR

**Holiday Suit and Overcoat**

MADE IN OUR  
UNION SHOP

Eight  
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Weekly  
Wages  
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**Order It Now!**

Don't wait until the last  
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Best Fit and Workmanship.

Special Holiday Values at  
\$30, \$32.50, \$35.

Cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

**Kelleher & Browne**

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market Street :: :: at Third and Kearny

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

**Santa Claus' Shop**

At Pragers is Complete With Hundreds and Hundreds of Toys and Other Gifts  
For Children.

A larger stock this year with more space, and, of course, a better selection makes our Toy Department the ideal place for the Christmas shoppers. The department is one maze of happiness for the kids. Every sort of a toy, from the playful mechanics to those interesting affairs designed for more studious children is here.

**PLENTY OF WHEEL GOODS.**

There are wagons of all sorts, velocipedes, coasters with or without steering wheels, Irish mail hand cars, automobiles, tricycles, doll carriages, and the like—a complete assortment of all in many sizes, and they're priced right, too.

**"ERECTOR" SETS.**

The sensible gift set for any lad; it provides clean recreation and aids in mental development.

We carry a complete list of  
models and accessory outfits  
from \$1.00 up to \$15.00.  
Many sets have electric motors.



ASK FOR S. & H. GREEN STAMPS



**MAYOR ROLPH ACTS.**

Mayor James Rolph last Monday again landed a solar plexus blow to the lawlessness of the Law and Order committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Early Monday morning Dyer Brothers, structural steel contractors, transported twenty-six non-union steel workers to the San Francisco Hospital grounds in five automobiles, guarded by George Wittman, former Chief of Police, who was ousted from office several years ago under charges of grafting, and now in the employ of the Chamber of Commerce. With Wittman were three other gunmen.

Timothy Reardon, president of the board of works, was notified by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., to hurry to the hospital and eject Wittman and his guards.

"Arrest them if they don't get off the property," was Rolph's order.

Wittman and his guards were ordered off the property under pain of arrest. The four men immediately left and started patrolling in the street near the building.

Police were ordered to the scene with instructions to arrest the guards if they attempted to trespass.

When the guards left the grounds about half of the non-union men, who were also armed with short pieces of pipe, also quit work and disappeared.

The firm was last Saturday ordered to resume work within three days or their bondsmen would be ordered to complete the job.

Mayor Rolph issued the following statement:

"For many weeks I have held conferences with employers and members of the Structural Ironworkers' Union relative to putting an eight-hour day into effect," said the mayor.

"The employers were willing to give it a chance and the workers were fairminded, but the law and order committee wanted the employers to make no concessions, and they feared the future and came to no agreement. Otherwise all would have been well.

"This thing of sending armed guards around is another law and order activity I shall stop. There is going to be but one police department in San Francisco and no ex-chief is going to interfere, or arrests will follow. Labor has been and is peaceful and the other side has got to be likewise."

It is apparent that while the Chamber of Commerce does not desire organized labor to do picketing its lawless and disorder committee proposes to continue to parade before striking workmen armed thugs in an endeavor to provoke trouble.

San Francisco, however, has a mayor who does his duty without fear or favor, who can not be coerced or bluffed by the bombast and noise of the greed-mongers and who has repeatedly informed them they must obey the law just as every other person in this city is required to do.

In their public utterances these frauds claim they desire law and order and the mayor is proving to them that he proposes to maintain law and order even though their plans for disorder be prevented.

**GAIN WEIGHT IN JAIL.**

In Detroit, Mich., striking cigar girls have been jailed because they dared to violate an injunction and the Detroit "Labor News" makes this cutting comment on the causes of the strike:

"Very good evidence that the striking cigar girls have not been receiving a living wage is evinced from the fact that the three little girls who were sentenced by Judge Collingwood to spend 15 days apiece in the county jail for contempt of court have gained on an average of 11 pounds each, after having received three square meals a day."

**EXPORT FIGURES.**

Those who believe an embargo on exports would relieve the pressure of present high prices should read the following report of the Department of Commerce for the month of October and the comparison with the same month last year:

Exports by groups—	October 1916	1915
Breadstuffs, dollars .....	38,180,775	36,520,480
Cottonseed oil, pounds....	10,529,289	20,103,674
Cattle, hogs and sheep, dollars .....	60,867	48,915
Meat and dairy products, dollars ..	24,471,449	18,535,446
Cotton, bales .....	773,568	675,279
Mineral oils, gallons....	221,032,122	204,607,069
Exports by principal articles—		
Corn, bushels .....	3,612,546	1,019,421
Oats, bushels .....	8,618,558	7,667,394
Wheat, bushels .....	11,965,854	17,987,471
Flour, barrels .....	835,498	1,245,905
Beef, canned, pounds....	7,301,608	2,820,836
Beef, fresh, pounds....	17,104,397	10,913,242
Beef, pickled, etc., pounds.	1,667,653	2,602,612
Oleo oil, pounds....	7,905,655	10,777,719
Bacon, pounds .....	40,546,513	51,562,813
Hams and shoulders, pounds ..	25,402,722	19,256,535
Lard, pounds .....	20,739,483	28,203,994
Neutral lard, pounds....	1,079,095	2,588,018
Pork, pickled, etc., pounds.	4,690,171	7,886,907
Lard compounds, pounds.	4,199,039	3,783,874

These figures clearly indicate that the war is not mainly responsible for the present high prices, but is being used by the gougers here at home as an excuse for robbing the general public. Study this table and satisfy yourself as to the cause. Compare the exports of wheat and flour in October this year with October last year and see if it furnishes cause for the increase in the price of bread. Then do a little investigating on your own hook and fasten responsibility where it belongs. Is the retailer entirely innocent?

The figures here given are official and can not be disputed.

**NOT CARMEN'S UNION.**

An organization called the Municipal Railway Employees' Benevolent and Protective Association is advertising a ball to be given on December 9th, which has caused numerous inquiries to come to the Labor Council as to whether this is a part of the Carmen's Union, under a different name, seeking the assistance of the general public for the second time within a few months.

We are authorized to say that it is not only not the carmen's union, but is an organization which is made up very largely of persons who desire to destroy the union of platform men, and it is suspected by some members of the union that the Chamber of Commerce is interested in the alleged benevolent association through non-union men who have wormed their way into positions on the municipal car lines.

There are nearly 600 platform men employed on the municipal car lines and less than half of them are members of the Carmen's Union, the others not only refusing to join, but many of them doing everything within their power to disrupt the organization.

Our information is to the effect that the alleged benevolent association is undeserving of any consideration whatever at the hands of unionists and friends. It is charged that the notices distributed calling for the organization meeting did not bear the union label, and when union men tore those posted in car barns down because of the absence of the label, the promoters of the scheme grew violent in their criticism of organized labor.

Union men and women are, therefore, notified of the condition of affairs with regard to this ball so that they may not be misled.

**EASTERN WIRE MEN STRIKE.**

In Waterbury, Conn., Electrical Workers' Union is winning its demand for an eight-hour day, increased pay and the union shop. The New England Engineering Company, which does business throughout the State, is opposing the union and strikes are on in this city, New Haven, New London and Bridgeport.

The under dog would prefer more assistance and less advice.

# For Christmas Give Union Label Gifts

Union Label  
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Collars  
Collar Buttons  
Gloves  
Suspenders  
Garters  
Socks  
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## Eagleson & Co.

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Los Angeles

San Francisco

Sacramento



**CHRISTMAS SEALS.**

San Francisco, November 22, 1916.

To Trade Unionists:

The American Federation of Labor for years has unanimously adopted resolutions furthering all efforts to stay the ravages of that dread disease—tuberculosis. Many of the international unions have taken practical steps to prove of service in the warfare, and the united stand of the men and women of labor is known by all trade unionists.

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have passed these resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, The labor movement is committed to the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis, and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are officially on record as favoring every effort to prevent and alleviate the suffering that comes from the scourge, and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is about to embark on its annual sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, which are produced under the auspices of the United States government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse this crusade, which exemplifies the Christmas spirit and is destined to bring comfort and help to those who have been stricken by tuberculosis; and be it further

"Resolved, That the unions affiliated with the councils be urged to purchase Red Cross Christmas Seals, and that members of unions adopt a like course, in order that organized labor may do its share in the important work here outlined."

In conformity with the action taken by the two organizations named, each union is earnestly requested to assist by purchasing Red Cross Christmas Seals. The money so secured will be used to aid the unfortunate of our city, and at 1547 Jackson street there is maintained a place where those suffering from tuberculosis may be examined free of charge and given all the help possible.

Please fill out the enclosed order blank and return the same with the remittance. Upon receipt, the seals will be sent you. Let us impress upon individuals connected with the labor movement this opportunity of observing the Christmas spirit by purchasing Red Cross Seals.

Fraternally yours,

WILL J. FRENCH, Chairman,  
D. P. HAGGERTY,  
P. H. MCCARTHY,  
DANIEL C. MURPHY,  
PAUL SCHARRENBURG,  
A. G. GILSON,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Committee.

Many a good man who condemns a sinner secretly envies him.

**SAME OLD WOLF; NEW GARB.**

The anti-union wolf has adopted a new garb—the National Industrial Conference Board, organized in New York City, following the convention of the National Founders' Association. It is stated that the new organization has a membership of 15,000 "captains of industry," with \$8,000,000,000 capital.

Some of the units in the new organization are:

National Council for Industrial Defense—John Kirby, Jr., chairman; James A. Emery, general counsel.

National Founders' Association.

National Metal Trades' Association.

National Erectors' Association—Walter Drew, general counsel.

National Association of Manufacturers—George Pope, president.

The new organization will probably supersede the National Association of Manufacturers as spokesman for employers hostile to remedial legislation. The latter organization passed under a cloud from which it never emerged when a congressional committee in 1913 investigated its lobbying methods. In its report the committee said:

"We think it is offensive and outrageous that these associations should have their paid hirelings about this capitol buttonholing members of Congress striving to induce them to remain away from the chamber when a vote was being taken."

While the same influences that are behind the National Association of Manufacturers are behind the new organization it is clear that these anti-unionists have profited by the scorching they received at the hands of Congress during the Mulhall investigation. This is shown in the declaration of principles of the new organization, which are most lamb-like and "brotherly," save this section, which may be read two ways: "To oppose the passage of unsound and unfair laws and to urge the amendment or repeal of impracticable and unjust statutes."

The construction unionists place on this declaration is supported by a resolution passed by the National Founders' Association, which places the entire power and influence of the employing founders, manufacturers and shippers behind the railroads in their fight to prevent the enforcement of the Adamson eight-hour law.

**R. R. PAYS FOR DELAY.**

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment for \$16,500 in favor of Nathaniel Stringer, brakeman, against the Vandalia Railroad for injuries in 1905 when he jumped from a speeding locomotive in fear of a boiler explosion. The court added an additional \$590 on the verdict under a Federal law permitting such an allowance when cases are appealed for apparently no other purpose than to delay final settlement.

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THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

— STORES —

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2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

There are two kinds of whiskey

**OLD GILT EDGE  
WHISKEY**

And—well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

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to Motion Pictures a Fine Art**

The Majestic and Grand Theatres in the Mission District are the  
only Moving Picture Theatres engaging Union Orchestra  
Musicians in the above district

**Patronize the Theatre that Employs  
ORGANIZED UNION MUSICIANS**



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
entire membership, 80 cents a year  
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to  
union's mail lists must come through  
the secretary of each organization.  
Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916.

We do not what we ought,  
What we ought not, we do,  
And lean upon the thought  
That chance will bring us through.  
—Matthew Arnold.

The union label on the article you purchase indicates it is the product of union labor. If you believe in union labor, why not demand its presence on everything you purchase? This is the easiest, as well as the surest, way to advance organization of the workers. Do your share by demanding it.

Newspapers which have been endeavoring to convince the people that Governor Johnson really was no stronger in the State than Hughes must have received a shock when the official figures were given out which showed that 112,173 more persons voted for Johnson than for Hughes. Johnson's total vote was 574,567, while Hughes received 462,394.

We have reached a stage in our development where even the most bitter enemies of organized labor do not dare to come out openly against it. They cater to public sentiment by saying organization is all right, but the unions are not properly conducted. If they were conducted in a manner satisfactory to such persons they would be of no value to the workers. It is, therefore, unlikely the unions will change their course to suit them.

The representatives of greed are now strenuously endeavoring to induce political leaders to believe that the success of Woodrow Wilson is due to anything but the labor vote. The greed-mongers fear that if labor is given any credit for the re-election of Wilson that organized labor will wield influence upon the future selection of candidates and legislation, and it is to avoid this possibility that they are now engaged in filling the public prints with other reasons for President Wilson's success. If they can convince the political managers that there is nothing in the labor vote worthy of consideration they hope to be able to dictate nominations and legislation in their own interest for a while longer. It is certain, however, that the politician who is unobserving enough to be deceived by these manipulators is destined to an early political grave, because the laboring men of the great West have ceased to follow either parties or leaders. They demand humanitarian legislation and will vote for it with a total disregard for party brands. California ballots for Wilson and Johnson amply demonstrate the existence of this condition of affairs.

## -:- Social Insurance -:-

One evening last week, after the adjournment of the hearings held by the Social Insurance Commission, one of our evening papers contained an editorial on the subject which was more remarkable for lack of knowledge of the theme displayed by the writer than for anything else.

The writer says: "Experience on this point seems to show that the only way to bestow the benefits of insurance on those who need them most is to bring them under a mandatory law." Now one of the principal complaints made by those who have made a study of the subject is based upon this very point, that those who need insurance against sickness most can not be reached by any mandatory scheme yet devised. Those who most need such protection are the casual workers, and under any plan concocted up to the present time they will very largely be left out in the cold. When they are at work employers will collect premiums from them, and when they are idle they will be entitled to no benefits in the event they are taken sick. It is, therefore, ridiculous to speak of compulsory insurance providing benefits for those who need them most. Compulsory insurance, when detailed facts are left out, looks very inviting, and people are apt to be deceived by surface indications, just as the writer of the editorial in question was misled.

The writer then goes on discussing other features of the proposal in a manner that clearly indicates he is not much of a student of the subject. Then he makes this startling statement:

"California wage earners lose about \$20,000,000 a year through sickness."

From what source he gained this information is not stated, but that the figure is highly ridiculous is made certain by the fact that John B. Andrews, the most ardent advocate of compulsory health insurance in the United States, says the wage loss in the entire nation is about \$500,000,000 per year, which would mean a loss of \$16 per wage worker per year, based on a wage working population as given by the last census of about 33,000,000. The figures placing the California wage losses at \$20,000,000, and guided by the same census enumeration, would make the losses of the workers in this State about \$33 per capita per year, more than double that of the balance of the United States. In other words, the writer of the quoted editorial would have us believe California to be the most unhealthy state in the union, which is, of course, utterly nonsensical. No one familiar with the facts would make such an absurd statement. It may, however, be taken as a fair sample of the enthusiasm of the uplifters who know more about the interests of the workers than the toilers do themselves.

Then the writer makes this statement:

"Workmen's compensation, by placing the burden of accident insurance on the employers' shoulders, has caused a marked decrease in the number of accidents; health insurance, which is partly paid for by the employers, is certain to have a similar effect on occupational diseases."

The truth of the matter is that if there is any merit in such an argument the workers are already enjoying the benefits of such protection, because "occupational diseases" are at present covered by the workmen's compensation act, and employers pay not only a part of the burden, but all of it.

If compulsory health insurance is a good thing it should not be necessary to make such misstatements of fact to convince the general public of its merits. It ought to stand or fall upon the exact facts so far as these facts can be ascertained. We have heard altogether too many wild and unreasonable arguments advanced in support of paternalistic governmental control over the lives of the workers. Let us rationally treat all such questions in the hope of arriving at just conclusions.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If the railroads of the country were in the hands of competent officials there probably would be no wailing over the shortage of rolling stock. Men who ought to know say what is needed is not more cars and equipment, but more brains in executive positions.

Frank A. Kennedy is up on the Katy ranch, helping to husk the dollar corn which abounds on the Kennedy preserves, says the "Western Laborer." We do not believe he husked much corn, but we will bet even money he was there when it came to eating the corn-fed pork. If Kennedy had to husk corn for a living he would starve to death.

The decision of the Kansas City judge declaring the Adamson eight-hour law unconstitutional was a mere formality calculated to rush the matter through to the Supreme Court and is of no significance whatever so far as the final outcome is concerned. The decision may have conveyed his hastily formed opinion but nothing more, because he had no time to weigh the question so as to determine it upon merit.

Retail grocers in this city are making a loud noise about the increased cost of living and blaming the other fellow. We believe investigation will show the retailer is responsible for about 50 per cent of the increase on most articles of foodstuffs. When the wholesaler increases prices 10 per cent the retailer usually adds 20 per cent to his selling price. We know this has been done in some instances, and we suspect it has occurred in a great many.

We clip the following from the official organ of the Japanese Friendly Society, printed in Tokio, Japan: "We, members of the Yu Ai Kwai (Laborer's Friendly Society of Japan) are heartily glad that we have sent Mr. Bunji Suzuki, the President, as our fraternal delegate to the Annual Conference of the American Federation of Labor which is going to be held in Baltimore in the cause of November, and wish that his endeavour would succeed in bringing better understanding between our American comrades and us, and farthermore, in realizing, in the future, the co-operation of the working people on both the sides of the Pacific ocean and bringing about the peace and good will of the two nations."

Labor organizations that are successful are also organizations that pay their own way. They neither beg financial assistance when trouble starts nor panhandle others when they desire to aid an unfortunate brother. The sooner every union begins to depend upon its own membership to bear the burdens of organization and ceases to rely upon others the better for all concerned. The member of a union who is not willing to shoulder his full share of the responsibilities and burdens of his craft is only a codfish unionist and lacking in the stuff of which real union men are made. There are but few things in this world worth having that can be had without making some sacrifices to gain them. Pay your own way through the labor movement and you will meet with fewer disappointments.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Lawyer—Do you drink?  
Witness (quite huffy)—That's my business.  
Lawyer—Have you any other business?—"Widow."

Meeker—Didn't I always give you my salary check the first of every month?  
Mrs. Meeker—Yes, but you never told me that you got paid on the 1st and 15th, you embezzler.  
—New York "Globe."

It was a Pike county woman who indited a note to the teacher concerning the punishment of her young hopeful. The note ran thus:  
"Dear Miss —: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention what his father says—I'll handle him."—Reading "Eagle."

A school inspector, testing a class in fractions, asked a boy, whether given his choice, he would prefer one-sixth or one-seventh of an orange. The boy promptly replied that he would prefer one-seventh. The inspector more promptly explained that such action would be foolish, because, though the suggested fraction might seem the larger, just the reverse was true.  
"I know, sir," said the boy, "that's why I chose it. I don't like oranges."

Admiral Lord "Charlie" Beresford is noted for his pungent and ready wit.  
Once in the lobby of the House of Commons a certain well known politician, given to changing his views too often, said to him: "I say, Charlie, you know, you really don't look like a statesman."

"My dear chap," retorted Beresford, "you must not go by appearances. Now you, you know, don't look a bit like a weather-cock."

Harry and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stick. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse came in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said:

"You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. He might die in the night."

After a few moments James replied:  
"Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't die he'd better look out in the morning."

The Minister—Mackintosh, why don't you come to church now?

Mackintosh—For three reasons, parson. Firstly, I dinna like yer theology; secondly, I dinna like yer singin', and thirdly, it was in your kirk I met ma wife.

A draper's assistant was showing a lady some parasols. The assistant had a good command of language, and knew how to expatiate on the good qualities and show the best points of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it he struck an attitude of admiration, and, holding it up to the best light that could be had, said:

"Now, there, isn't it lovely? Look at that silk. Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel it. Pass your hand over it. No nonsense about that parasol, is there?" he said, as he handed it over to the lady. "Ain't it a beauty?"

"Yes," said the lady; "that's my old one—I just laid it down here."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### SIX HOURS AND NO MORE!

By H. F. Powell.

Six hours and no more! From nine until four,  
With one hour at noontime for eatings galore!  
In that six hours of work not a second we'll shirk,  
For before us is spoontime, fair Eve and the kirk.

Six hours and no more!! What a boon to the poor  
Workless workers work seeking the continent o'er!  
For some millions more men will be put on just when  
Work is hindered from leaking four hours out of ten.

Six hours and no more! Oh, that bright golden shore,  
Where the good ship we'll anchor at Fortune's own door!  
There is leisure, renown! Flights to old London town!  
Time to call on our banker, and sing "Old John Brown!"

Six hours and no more! Let it forth with a roar!  
Raise your voices, my hearties, encore and encore!  
Go to Johnson, your kin! Get the six hours brought in!  
Right is stronger than parties; Union Labor must win!

Six hours and no more! Six hours and no more!  
Six good hours of labor, of cash equal store!  
Oh, the volumes we'll read!! Oh, the lassies we'll feed!  
Oh, the love to our neighbor, we'll show then indeed!

Six hours and no more! Latest fashions he wore,  
When the six hours were legal from shore unto shore.  
All the tailors were gay now that men had good pay,  
And the girls looked quite regal the whole live-long day.

Six hours and no more! Oh, the passions he tore!  
Ghosts of Hamlet and Caesar, and Poe's Elinore!  
"Elocution and fame!" "Put the great past to shame!"  
Made the teachers' bed easier to sleep in and frame.

Six hours and no more! Won't Carnegie be sore!  
At his libraries buried in new by the score?  
Carnegie's are stained! All his books are profaned!  
Over Styx they'll be ferried with him gagged and chained.

Six hours and no more! Fancy springs from the floor!  
Time and money to wander from here to Lahore!  
Over mountains and streams! Thro' the air as in dreams!  
Oh, the longer we ponder, the better it seems.

Six hours and no more!! It's the song we adore!  
And we'll do like the raven who "one burden bore!"  
It we'll sing o'er and o'er! We'll desist nevermore!  
'Till we reach that glad haven:  
SIX HOURS AND NO MORE!





# MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony Weber.

## Regular Board Meeting, Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

President Joseph J. Matheson presiding.  
No admissions by examination.

Transfers deposited: Mike Fralliceardi, No. 99, Portland; Wm. J. Eckhard, No. 47, Los Angeles.

### Next Regular Union Meeting.

The next regular union meeting will take place Thursday, December 14th, and as this is the meeting that precedes the election of officers for the coming year, it will be vitally important.

### Dues and Assessments.

Dues and assessments for the fourth quarter are now due and payable at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer. Dues will become delinquent after next month. Pay now and avoid the rush.

Secretary-Treasurer King is enjoying a two-weeks' vacation in San Diego, and will return Tuesday, December 5th.

### Musicians' Regular Election.

The next general election of Local 6 will take place (1) on Wednesday, December 20th, at the Oakland headquarters, Blake Building, Twelfth and Washington streets, from 3 to 8 p. m.; and (2) on the following day, Thursday, December 21, at the San Francisco headquarters, 68 Haight street, from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Members may vote either in Oakland or San Francisco, to suit their own convenience, but in strict observance to Article VIII, Section 17. "No more and no less than the full number to be elected to any office or delegation must be voted for on every ballot at every election."

Any ballot cast at the election not in conformity with this specification will be null and void.

### Nominees for Office.

Subject to the general election of Local No. 6, A. F. of M., to be held December 20, and 21, 1916, in Oakland and San Francisco; in accordance with Article VIII, of the Constitution and By-Laws.

For President—Dijean, Alex.; Weber, Walter.

For Vice-President—Morey, Arthur S.

For Recording Secretary—Greenbaum, Albert A.; Slissman, Elmer H.

For Fin. Secretary-Treasurer—King, Clarence H.

For Business Agent—Campbell, John W.; Matheson, Joseph J.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—Less, A. S.; Smith, John.

For Delegates to State Federation of Labor—Fourtner, August L.; Kittler, W. C.; Matheson, J. J.; Menke, Harry.

For Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council—Dijean Alex.; Fernald, Mrs. J. M.; Fogel, M.; Hynes, John D.; Schuppert, Chas. T.; Selo, Gus.; Spencer, J.

For Board of Directors—Arf, A.; Backstedt, Wm.; Bangle, Al.; Cray, James; Dewey, James G.; Dickman, Charles; Fogel, M.; Kittler, L.; Meyers, J. H.; O'Malley, John; Overbeck, Harold, Jr.; Price, George; Saunders, U. G.; Spiller, Bela; Tait, Fred W.; Tully, S. J.

For Delegates to Convention of American Federation of Musicians—Dijean, Alex.; Fourtner, August L.; Greenbaum, Albert A.; King, Clarence

H.; Menke, Harry; Matheson, J. J.; Slissman, Elmer H.; Yanke, R. L.

For Delegates to Alameda County Central Labor Council—O'Malley, J.; Scott, J. O.; Von Hovenberg, J.; Williams, C. Fowler.

For Relief Board—Belard, Wm.; Borgel, Frank; Fogel, M.; Cully, W. H.; Fernald, Mrs. J. M.; King, Clarence H.; Kittler, George W. C.

### Announcement.

Orchestra Club located in the Tivoli building has been reopened under first-class conditions with Mr. W. H. Rite as manager and A. W. Fisk as secretary. Everybody welcome.

The Woman's Symphony Association, of which Mrs. Josephine Marshall Fernald is chairman, is planning to hold a whist tournament on Monday evening, December 11, 1916, at the Assembly Hall, Musicians' Union, 68 Haight street. This organization is planning to finance a preliminary course of study for about sixty-five women musicians of the city which will fit them for entrance into any of the symphonies or will maintain them on a permanent basis as the Woman's Symphony Orchestra of San Francisco and produce a number of concerts each year of the highest character. Mrs. J. J. Matheson, with other members of the board, are in charge of the arrangements. Mrs. E. H. Slissman, chairman of the reception committee, will be assisted by Mrs. A. A. Greenbaum, Mrs. F. Borgel and Mrs. Saul Wagner. Tickets may be secured at the union or from any member of the committee. Valuable prizes. All welcome.

### WATER IN ROCK.

The amount of water held in the rocks or other materials composing the earth varies greatly, owing to many causes. The amount absorbed depends on the porosity of the material, the slope of the surface, and the size and abundance of joint cracks, fissures, and cavities. The amount of water in drift or surface materials is dependent to some extent on the nature of the underlying rock, and the amount which finds its way into the solid rocks is dependent on the thickness of the overlying surface deposits. The amount of water contained in the earth's crust (to a depth of 3 miles) has been estimated by different writers with widely different results. A recent estimate is given by Fuller, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, who concludes that the total amount of free water in the earth's crust would be equivalent to a uniform sheet over the entire surface of the earth having a depth of about 100 feet. This is but a small fraction of the estimate made by other writers.

### 8-HOUR GIRLS THANK A. F. OF L.

Crown, Cork and Seal Operators' Union No. 14,204 of Baltimore writes to the American Federation of Labor convention as follows:

"Believing you would be interested in our success through the assistance of the American Federation of Labor, we desire to inform you that the 560 girls holding paid-up cards in this organization have this day, the 16th inst., obtained the eight-hour work day.

"We desire to thank the American Federation of Labor for the interest taken in our behalf in not only assisting us to obtain the eight-hour work day as against the ten-hour day, but aiding us in the four years of our union to procure 40 per cent increase in wages. We feel proud of our advancement, or achievement, and there-

fore request this letter be made a part of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in order that others may read, become interested and go and do likewise."

### HOW MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE.

Justice Van Orsdel of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals has ruled that the federal department of the interior has authority to appraise the value of government-owned coal lands in Montana and other states and is not bound to sell at the minimum price of from \$10 to \$20 per acre fixed by statute.

Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior had fixed a value of \$70 an acre on these lands and suit was started to compel him to accept the minimum price fixed by Congress for certain coal lands in Montana.

The court's decision, it is stated, means a saving to the United States government of \$467,000,000. It also indicates the ease with which millionaires are made and by methods unknown to the general public.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.43
Number of Depositors	68,062



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.



**A JAPANESE VIEW.**

We take the following from the Japanese "American News," giving the Japanese view of the relations between the two nations and their people:

"Bunji Suzuki, president of the Yu-Ai-kai, the Japanese Federation of Labor, has been attending the conventions of the California and American Federations of Labor. Both at the Eureka convention of the California Federation and at the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor he has been received as a fraternal delegate and his addresses have been received with enthusiasm.

"At first the attitude of the American Federation of Labor was somewhat uncertain. It did not like to accept Suzuki as a fraternal delegate, if organized labor on the Pacific Coast, and especially that of California, assumed unfriendly attitude towards the Japanese. Much to our satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the American Federation of Labor, California's labor leaders decided in favor of according Suzuki such assistance and courtesy as are usually extended to a fraternal delegate.

"To one well acquainted with the real situation in California this decision on the part of California's organized labor is not surprising. During the past few years the sentiment of the working class of California with regard to the Japanese has been gradually improving, and today they are inclined to face the Japanese question in a conciliatory, even sympathetic spirit. What has brought about this change is not easy to tell. It may, however, be safely said that the chief reason is the realization by the workers of California that, thanks to the 'gentlemen's agreement,' Japanese immigration had ceased to be a menace to their welfare. Their antagonism towards the Japanese is based essentially upon economic reasons. It is at bottom the fear that the Japanese may underbid them in the labor market. They do not keep aloof from the Japanese with an air of superiority. Their antipathy is not accompanied by the snobbism of a so-called upper class looking down upon the Japanese as inferiors. The barrier between the Japanese and the American working men is economic competition. Once that barrier is razed both are willing to stand face to face upon the plane of equality. This point was repeatedly emphasized by all speakers at the labor convention held in California in the past and this year.

"One may think that the attempted exclusion of Japanese pupils from the San Francisco public schools in 1906 was a race issue and not economic. But a close examination of the situation at the time reveals that the root of the trouble lay in the competition of Japanese labor with American. As far as Japanese children were concerned, little, if any, complaint had ever been made about their presence in the schools, either by the teachers or by the parents of American pupils. The real trouble was that Japanese immigrants had been coming to San Francisco in comparatively large numbers and entered into direct competition with American workingmen, most of them were themselves immigrants from other countries. Under such circumstances California's organized labor had been clamoring for a stringent exclusion law. Finding it impossible to move the Federal government into immediate action, it resolved to register its protests by drastic means. The attempt to exclude innocent Japanese children from the public schools and the repeated assaults upon Japanese restaurants and bathhouses in San Francisco in 1906 and 1907, were but labor's crude way of demonstrating its opposition to the coming in large numbers of such immigrants as would lower their standard of wages.

"The troubles of 1906 resulted in the 'gentlemen's agreement' of 1907, whereby the Japanese government pledged itself to stop the emigration of laborers to this country. When the agree-

ment began to work effectively in 1909 Japanese immigration to continental United States fell to 2432 from 9544 of the preceding year. These figures become more significant when it is recalled that against 2432 Japanese admitted in 1909, so many as 5004 returned home. Again, in 1910 only 2598 were admitted while 5024 departed for Japan. Since 1911 Japanese immigration gradually increased until, in 1915, it reached 9029. But it must be remembered that the increase is mainly due to the fact that those Japanese who went home on a visit in the preceding few years have gradually been coming back to this country, which is permitted by the 'gentlemen's agreement.' Faithful to the agreement, Japan has not been sending new immigrants to this country. That this statement is in the main correct can be judged from the fact that, in the seven years from 1909 to 1915, 38,932 Japanese entered continental United States, while 39,248 departed for Japan. It must also be borne in mind that the year 1915 was the Exposition year, bringing considerable numbers of Japanese visitors to the World's Fair at San Francisco upon which Japan expended almost a million dollars.

"In the meantime California's Caucasian population is increasing apace, solidifying the American community and civilization. When the agitation against the Chinese came to a head in the seventies of the past century, the State had a population of only 560,000, including Caucasians, Negroes, Indians and Chinese. At that stage of development the apprehension that the Chinese immigration might hinder the wholesome growth of the Caucasian community in the State was not without foundation. But the conditions on the Pacific Coast have since radically changed, while Japanese immigration, unlike Chinese immigration, has been well controlled at its source by the honest efforts of an efficient government. In 1900 the Caucasian population of California increased to 1,402,727, and in 1910 to 2,259,672. At this writing the figures cannot be less than 3,500,000. Compare these figures with those for the Japanese. In 1910 there were 41,356 Japanese in the State. It is difficult to ascertain their number at this moment, but the common estimate, which places it at 60,000, is perhaps not far from the mark. This number will probably remain stationary, if it does not materially decrease, because the gap left by departing Japanese will be partly filled by children born here. At the same time the Caucasian population of the State continues to increase. When the war comes to an end it will be greatly swelled by the influx of European immigrants to whom the opening of the Panama Canal will furnish a new stimulus to seek fortune in the Golden State.

"It is the realization of these facts which brought about the conciliatory attitude of California's labor toward the Japanese. If profes-

sional politicians and agitators will only let the matter alone, the question will solve itself in the due course of time. It would be the height of unwisdom on the part of the California government or legislature to revive the Japanese question when Japan is glad enough to forget the controversy. It is beyond a doubt that the Japanese government is willing to follow the same policy with regard to immigration that it has been following ever since the conclusion of the gentlemen's agreement. The danger that confronts America and Japan is not yellow immigration, but yellow politicians and yellow journals. If the latter will refrain from boiling the pot for a few years, the antagonism of the Pacific Coast towards the Japanese will have spent itself."

**DOES HE STATE FACTS?**

In an address before a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held in Washington, Dr. Victor S. Clark of the Washington Carnegie Institution said that the Canadian industrial disputes act seemed to have even more popularity among the workers than among the railroad managers.

In view of the opposition of the Dominion trade union movement to this legislation, expressed by the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, it can be fairly asked: Does Dr. Clark state facts?

**HOW A "NO-STRIKE" LAW WORKS.**

Mailers' Union No. 8, of Denver, is "enjoying" a first-hand view of the operation of Colorado's "no-strike" law, which makes it illegal for workers in that State to strike before their case has been investigated by a State industrial commission.

The mailers presented their demand for a 5 per cent wage increase to the commission nearly four months ago. Now the commission tells these workers it has no money to investigate the books of the newspapers for the purpose of finding out whether the newspapers can pay the demand.

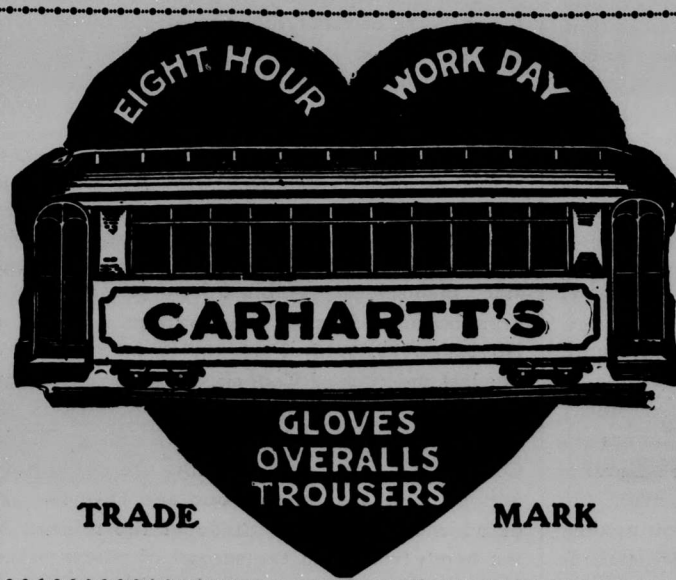
And if the mailers strike they will be jailed.

**DENY SEVEN-DAY WEEK.**

One day rest in seven must be given employees of the Lackawanna Steel Company under a ruling of the New York State Industrial Commission.

John Mitchell, chairman of the commission, said that the company had been given three weeks in which to file a schedule showing how it proposed to comply with the spirit and intent of the law. The commission will then pass upon the schedule.

The hearings were held in Buffalo and the company's inhuman proposal was opposed by trade unionists and other right-thinking citizens.



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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 24, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Acting Secretary Wm. T. Bonsor, who, in the absence of the president and vice-president, called for nominations for chairman, and Delegate McLaughlin was elected temporary chairman.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Murphy and Vice-President Brouillet excused.

**Credentials**—Chauffeurs—H. G. Selig, vice H. W. Montgomery. Retail Delivery Drivers—James Lynch, vice Charles Cook. Delegates seated.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Communications**—From Carpenters No. 35, San Rafael, Stage Employees, and Street R. R. Employees, inclosing donations for Culinary Workers. Announcement of first production of comic opera by the Columbia Park Boys' Club, December 2d and 3d, 458 Guerrero street. From Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen, Local No. 484, stating it had received charter and supplies from the International Teamsters' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk-ers' Union, relative to its former secretary and financial accounts. Wage scale and agreements of Coopers' Union No. 65. Wage scale and agreement of Box Makers and Sawyers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Teamsters' Union No. 85. Complaint against Stelling Bros. Company, 325 Noe street, from Grocery Clerks' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Parents' Right League, relative to compulsory medical treatment, examinations or inspection. Resolutions introduced by Delegate Zant, relative to forming a plan of procedure to enforce the law in cafes selling liquors, and if advisable to co-operate with other societies whose purpose is to enforce such laws.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Auto Carriage Painters, with reference to membership.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Central Labor Council of Alameda County, relative to the unfair firm of Lehnhardt's Candy Company, 1309 Broadway, Oakland. Tobacco Workers' International Union, relative to John J. Bagley & Co.

Referred to Secretary—From Plasterers' Union No. 66, with reference to Mr. Joe Kaiser, contracting plasterer, hiring non-union plasterers on the U. C. Hospital, and carrying a card of the Musicians' Union.

Referred to Officers for Investigation—From Mr. J. A. Magrave, with reference to a benefit ball to be given by the Municipal Railway Employees' Benevolent and Protective Association.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Thanksgiving Day, stores close at 12 o'clock; requested delegates to patronize only union stores. Laundry Workers—Are paying assessment for this month. Cigar Makers—Many strikes throughout the country; requested a demand for the union label. Boiler Makers—Discussing the high cost of living.

**Executive Committee, Meeting of November 13, 1916**—Communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to the proposed new wage scale of Milk-ers' Union, was laid over until the return of delegates from the convention at Baltimore; secretary instructed to so notify President Gompers. Delegate Barry Connors explained a system of picketing unfair restaurants and committee took same under advisement. On the complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union against the firm of Fisher & Co., committee recommends that the complaint be filed as the two men in-

involved agreed to pay their indebtedness to the union and take withdrawal cards. Secretary was instructed to notify representatives of Bill Posters and Upholsterers to be present at next meeting to explain by-laws. **Meeting of November 20, 1916**—Representatives of Bill Posters and Upholsterers were present to explain that the wage scale contained in their new by-laws was in operation, and upon assurance that such is the case, committee recommends that the by-laws of both organizations be approved. Recommended indorsement of the "Daily News" plan for a Christmas tree in the Civic Auditorium. The counter proposal from employer, relative to wage scale of Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, was laid over for one week. Reports of committee adopted.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of ordinance to prohibit picketing, committee recommends that the Labor Council finance as a part of the culinary strike, legal proceedings to test the constitutionality of the ordinance. On the resolution relative to high cost of living, the following resolutions were adopted as a substitute:

'Whereas, The misery and cost of war in Europe is being visited upon America in the shape of constantly increasing cost of foodstuffs and the common necessities of life; and

Whereas, Much of this new burden upon the workers and the consuming public is due to restraints upon production and distribution of goods and materials, practiced by interests and combinations organized to enrich the few at the expense of the many; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 24th day of November, 1916, hereby expresses its indignation and protest against this condition, and most earnestly urges upon the Federal Government to make such investigations and adopt such measures, even to the extent of an embargo, as will afford complete and permanent relief from all artificial increases in the cost of living; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Senators and Congressmen for California, and to the President, at Washington.

The communication from Building Trades Council was read at this time. Recommended the adoption of resolutions presented by Delegate Mullen relative to proposed appropriation in the next city budget of an item of \$200,000 to establish a country sanatorium for tuberculosis patients of this city and county, and copy forwarded to Board of Supervisors:

Whereas, The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is directing its efforts to securing in the 1917 budget an appropriation of not less than \$200,000 for the building and equipping of a country sanatorium for the care of tuberculous residents of this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in the interest of safeguarding the public health, approve of the plan and render such assistance as may be possible to make it a success.

Recommended that Delegates Ainsworth and Johnson appear before the Police Commissioners and obtain a modification of present rules governing police patrol drivers whereby they consider themselves prohibited from joining a labor organization. Report concurred in. **Report of November 23, 1916**—Pursuant to instructions of the last meeting of Council, your committee has segregated the subject matters contained in the resolutions submitted by the Building Trades Council and respectfully submits the accompanying resolutions numbered one and two, the first of which defines the attitude of the Council on the bomb trials, and the second of which defines its attitude on the question of professional jurors

## Industrial Accident Commission

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Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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## THE HOME BEER



and legislation intended to insure the abolishment of said evil; your committee recommends the adoption of both resolutions; report concurred in.

Whereas, Edward D. Nolan, one of the defendants in the trials growing out of the bomb outrage on July 22d, is a member in good standing of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, and has for years been an active member in the California trade-union movement; and

Whereas, The other defendants also are members of unions, to-wit: Weinberg, of Carpenters' Union No. 483; Mooney, of Molders' Union No. 164, and Billings, of the Boot and Shoe Workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, that we reiterate the position heretofore taken in the case of Edward D. Nolan and demand a fair and impartial trial for these defendants in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws enacted by this State.

Whereas, The labor movement of California has for years sought to reform the jury system so as to insure fair and impartial trials of accused persons by juries of their peers, and to abolish the recognized evils of so-called professional jurors and jurors who have a greater regard for the rights of property than the rights of man; and

Whereas, At the last session of the Legislature labor was successful in eliminating the property qualification of jurors but failed to secure the passage of the accompanying provisions to compel the selection of jury panels from the great register and to prohibit the common practice in the larger communities whereby certain jurors are permitted to serve continuously, that is, in an unlimited number of cases, evidently using the privilege as a means of eking out a living and therefore susceptible to other influences during their service on juries than the desire to render fair and impartial verdicts on the evidence submitted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby re-affirm its determination to secure the legislation still required to rectify the evils herein indicated, and that the coming session of the State Legislature be petitioned to complete the reform of jury service inaugurated by the abolishment of the property qualification of jurors.

**Unfinished Business**—The Constitutional Amendment proposed by Delegate Brouillet was withdrawn with the consent of the Council.

**New Business**—Moved that a committee of three be appointed to secure signatures on peace petitions. Amendment that the secretary communicate with affiliated unions and forward petitions; amendment carried.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$1889.02.

**Expenses**—Total expenses, \$700.60.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A cultivated mind—I do not mean that of a philosopher, but any mind to which the fountains of knowledge have been opened, and which has been taught in any tolerable degree to exercise its faculties—will find sources of inexhaustible interest in all that surrounds it; in the objects of nature, the achievements of art, the imaginations of poetry, the incidents of history, the ways of mankind, past and present, and their prospects in the future. It is possible, indeed, to become indifferent to all this, and that, too, without having exhausted a thousandth part of it; but only when one has had from the beginning no moral or human interest in these things, and has sought in them only the gratification of curiosity.—Mill.

### NOT SAME CORPORATION.

The officers of the International Tobacco Workers' Union say:

Recently your organization received from the Detroit Federation of Labor, a letter calling your attention to the fact that the John J. Bagley & Company had been placed on the unfair list of that organization, and from the inference of the communication it would appear that John J. Bagley & Company were erecting a building to manufacture tobacco and having that building erected by non-union labor.

The building in question is being erected by the Bagley Land Company for a large wholesale machinery house and has no connection whatever with the John J. Bagley & Company; they having their own factory which was erected some years ago, in which erection union labor was used exclusively.

There are two distinct corporations in Detroit, the Bagley Land Company, and the John J. Bagley & Company.

The stockholders of John J. Bagley & Company are men who have been employed by that company for years; some as traveling salesmen, others as foremen and clerks, and even ordinary laboring men who have purchased stock in the company.

The stockholders of the Bagley Land Company, which is a corporation having charge of land and buildings, are stockholders in John J. Bagley & Company, but all the stockholders in John J. Bagley & Company are not stockholders in the Bagley Land Company.

We are by no means endeavoring to prove an alibi for either John J. Bagley & Company or the Bagley Land Company, but wish to advise you that since 1898, some eighteen years, we have had signed agreements with John J. Bagley & Company, through which our membership have increased wages and shortened hours, and during that time never have had any serious difficulties with John J. Bagley & Company and we feel in all fairness to John J. Bagley & Co. that the Detroit Federation of Labor has not been just in its treatment of them.

### ORPHEUM.

Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz whose visits are always a delight to Orpheum audiences, will reappear after an absence of three years and will present a new operetta entitled "Ma'mzelle Caprice," in which they sing, dance and act with distinct success. Ray Samuels, "The Blue Streak of Vaudeville," who shares the headline honors, will sing a number of new songs in that ingratiating way which makes her so popular. A magnetic personality and absolute technical skill make her one of the supreme lights in her own particular line. Bert Savoy and Jay Brennan will present an incident of Broadway's night life entitled "On the Rialto." Brennan portrays a ticket speculator and Savoy a chorus girl. The act is a melange of humorous dialogue and character portrayals. Ralph Dunbar's Maryland Singers consist of a quartette of charming girls who sing delightfully Southern songs of the sixties, and a banjo virtuoso. George McKay and Ottie Ardine will present a singing and talking skit called "On Broadway." It is composed of bright patter and new and distinctive songs. Harry Tate's "Fishing" is a scream. You may be the most callous fisherman in existence. You may know your Isaac Walton from cover to cover but if you do not see Harry Tate and his company of six in their comedy "Fishing" you miss much enjoyment and you don't know as much about fishing as you possibly think you do. Leonard Gautier's Animated Toyshop and Bert Fitzgibbon, the Original Daffy Dil, will be the only holdovers in one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever offered to the public.

It is well to appreciate the good things of life, but don't be a good thing.

## New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::

BEGINNING SUNDAY, DEC. 3rd—3 DAYS  
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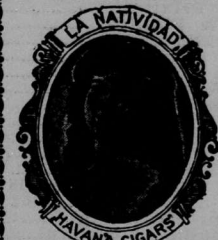
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"THE LASH"  
A drama of social contrasts in which Miss Doro as a fisher maid of Brittany is introduced to modern world society and its temptations. A production that proves the motion picture is an art.  
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DECEMBER, 1916

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	615	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(135)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(45)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(75)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	166	Valencia
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	736	Laguna
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS.**

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.**

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

**PRESSWORK.**

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

**PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.**

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

**UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.**

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.  
Ocean Shore Railroad.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**Typographical Topics**

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was well attended. The business was finished and the meeting adjourned at 2.40 o'clock. The secretary reported that 24 traveling cards were received during the month and 33 were issued. Five new members were initiated and two deaths occurred, the total membership being reduced by 6 during the month. Applications for membership were received from Dwight F. Fohner, Carl H. Koch, Daniel F. Malloy and Newell M. Morse. The membership committee reported favorably upon the applications of Maynerd Caughrean, Gaetano Zannelli, Harry J. Kofahl and Frank J. Meyers and they were elected to membership and received the obligation. It was ordered that the assessment for the striking and locked-out culinary workers be collected on November earnings and that it be discontinued thereafter. The usual Christmas donation to members of No. 21 residing at the Union Printers Home was authorized. A communication from the California State Federation of Labor called attention to "Styleplus" ready-made clothing, which is manufactured in Baltimore, Md., under conditions considered to be unfair to organized labor, and all members of the union are requested to bear that fact in mind when making purchases. The same communication also called attention to the fact that the White Rats Actors' Union is endeavoring to organize all theatres in California and the union pledged its moral support to the White Rats. President Tracy announced the appointment of E. V. Staley and L. L. Stoppie as members of the label committee, to fill vacancies. L. L. Stoppie was elected delegate to the Label Section of San Francisco Labor Council. A communication was received from the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis requesting the purchase of Red Cross Christmas seals. The request was referred to the executive committee with instructions to investigate and to purchase the seals if it was found that they are manufactured under union conditions and are sold directly by the Red Cross Society without allowing commissions. It was ordered that each person subscribing for "Pearson's Magazine" through the union's candidate (L. Michelson) in the popularity contest be given a free ticket for each year's subscription, such tickets to be recognized by the union in whatever disposition the organization may make of the player-piano offered as a gift to the union that nominates the successful candidate.

Jerome Albert Erickson, a member of No. 21, was an exhibitor at the International Photographic salon, held under the auspices of the Camera Club, at the Palace Hotel this week. Mr. Erickson has made a study of pictorial photography and has taken high rank among artists of that class whose illustrative work is famous.

R. S. Daly retired as foreman of the "Bulletin" on Saturday of last week. He was succeeded by J. S. Daveler, recently of the "Examiner" proof room. Mr. Daveler is well known in newspaper circles in the West. Mr. Daly will remain with the "Bulletin," having resumed the same position he held for many years before accepting the foremanship.

Harry Tilley of the "Chronicle" chapel is suffering the pain and inconvenience of an aggravated attack of laryngitis.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY  
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## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1530 Ellis.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammersmen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 31 Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## BOMB PROSECUTION BLUNDER.

By Ed. Gammons.

On last Saturday evening an attempt was made by District Attorney Fickert to make it appear that Israel Weinberg was ready to confess his guilt in the bomb outrage of last July. Weinberg stoutly refused to be interviewed by Fickert, but when Mr. Fickert followed him out to Ingleside county jail to which Weinberg was suddenly removed, the bomb defendant accused his prosecutor of framing-up a case against him. Weinberg also claimed that the District Attorney told Rabbi Nieto that he had no case against the jitney man. Mr. Fickert was accompanied on his visit by a supposed newspaper man from Chicago named Bourke. Bourke had visited Weinberg on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. During these visits he offered the accused man sums of money and a contract for an article on preparedness at the rate of four cents a word. These offers made Weinberg suspicious, and when Fickert made a statement on Saturday that Bourke told him that Weinberg was ready to confess, everyone guessed the affiliations of 'Mr. Bourke of Chicago.'

The District Attorney's office also claimed that Weinberg requested his removal from the Washington street jail because he was afraid of Billings, Nolan and Mooney. Sheriff Finn's statement in Monday's "Chronicle" effectually disproves this. He says: "I have made careful inquiry at the jail and find no evidence that Weinberg showed any signs of breaking down, or that he was afraid of his fellow prisoners, Billings, Mooney and Nolan. Weinberg absolutely refused to go to Fickert's office. A deputy, of course, would have gone along to see that the man was not shoved into a corner and beaten up."

This incident coming so soon after Organ's repudiation of an alleged confession involving Tom Mooney has enthused the defense and they forecast a complete collapse of the prosecution forces in the Mooney case.

## WAGE INCREASE A "BLUFF."

The recent widely-heralded wage increases that meat packers voluntarily awarded their employees is commented on as follows by Secretary-Treasurer Homer D. Call, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

"At the time the employers made the bluff of increasing wages of all employees 2½ cents per hour, we felt confident that it was only a play to the galleries, with no intention of continuing it.

"The following extract from one letter received practically explains the situation. The writer says:

"The announced raise through the press of the country some time ago has never been secured here. Some few weeks ago, when 12 of the men in one of the largest firms signed a petition asking for it, they were immediately discharged."

Secretary-Treasurer Call declares that the wage announcement "was only a sop" thrown to employees to have them believe they would receive better treatment. "We are in a position to state," says the unionist, "that it has not been carried out in many localities and wherever it has been demanded has resulted in the discharge of the employees."

Butchers and meat cutters are urged to depend upon themselves and join the union of their craft, instead of depending upon the "generosity" of meat packers.

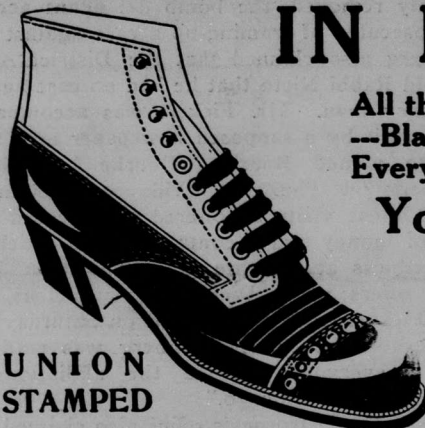
Patronize those who indicate they desire your trade. Advertisers in your paper so express themselves. Those who do not patronize your paper appear to care nothing about you.

It is easy to have a good opinion of people whom you don't know very well.



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--Black, Vici and Browns -- Every Style --  
Every Shape--So Priced that

**You Save from 50c to \$1.50**

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We Illustrate A PATENT COLT  
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"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
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**Shoe Orders  
for**

**Holiday Gifts**

**Good the  
Year Round**

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John D. Campbell and Charles Meanwell of the carpenters, John Reimer and Timothy J. Regan of the riggers and stevedores, Frederick G. Polti of the marine cooks, Harry F. Bebow of the bartenders.

Delegates from San Francisco who attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Baltimore are returning to the city one by one, though a number of them are still in the East taking in the sights in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and elsewhere.

The regular election of officers is being held today from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. by the Bartenders' Union, according to announcement of President Herman Looz. Members sixty days in arrears will lose their votes.

The International Radical Club will hold its regular meeting Monday, December 4th, at 7 p. m., at the Fior d'Italia, 492 Broadway. The speaker will be Dr. George P. Adams of the University of California, and the subject "Progamism."

New wage scales and agreements with employers have been presented to the Labor Council for approval by the coopers, milkers and teamsters.

The Industrial Accident Commission on Monday last held a short session on plans looking to safety in window cleaning. A number of such meetings have been held and the safety plans are now about completed.

The next session of the State Legislature will be asked to follow up the work of the last session in the matter of establishing State employment offices by prohibiting the operation of all private employment agencies. Such a measure is being drawn up by the California State Federation of Labor, and it will be introduced at the commission session by one of labor's represen-

tatives. The last Legislature passed an act authorizing the establishment of State free employment bureaus under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Commissioner. In accordance with this authorization, such offices have been opened in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles. The State Federation of Labor asserts that private employment agencies collect approximately \$500,000 annually in fees from men and women seeking work.

Teamsters' Local 70 will hold its annual nomination of officers at 1020 Broadway the evening of December 6th, to be followed by election December 13th. President R. F. Murray and Secretary D. M. Witt request a full attendance at both meetings.

Remember the Labor Temple Auditorium when giving dances and entertainments. It's your own building.

Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., captain commandant of the navy yard and superintendent of the naval gun factory, is strongly in favor of the Saturday half holiday for government employees for the entire year.

This proposal is being indorsed by many cabinet officials and other government authorities, and was urged by President Gompers.

"Personally, I am strongly in favor of making the half holiday a year-round institution," said Admiral Glennon. "I am sure it will create a better feeling and promote efficiency. It is not for me to recommend such a course to the President, but if my opinion is asked I will most certainly be in favor of extending the recreation period. If my recommendation can help along the cause I will gladly give it."

Patronize those who indicate they desire your trade. Advertisers in your paper so express themselves. Those who do not patronize your paper appear to care nothing about you. You should reciprocate in kind.

## EITHER WAY.

On Wednesday evening following the election, when a few votes one way or the other would have changed things, a newsboy stood on the corner of Sixteenth and Mission streets calling his wares. He was decidedly Italian.

"Evening-apape--Hughes-a-lect."

"What d'y'mean, Hughes elected?" demanded Business Agent Fischer of the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union.

"Thassa right," retorted the boy. "Hughes-a licked. Evening-a pape."

## PENSION FOR AGED AND DISABLED.

Approximately 400,000 coal miners in the United States and Canada will be relieved from the fear of pauperism in their old age by the terms of an old age pension plan to be submitted to the next biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America by a special committee of its members appointed by President John P. White.

The committee, consisting of William Mitchell of Iowa, John Hutchison of Indiana, and Evan Evans of Illinois, is now drafting its final report after an investigation lasting four months. It will advise against the establishment of a home for aged miners, on the ground that men of advanced years should be enabled to obtain relief without leaving their families and living in an institution.

A per capita tax of 25 cents per month to be levied on the 400,000 members of the United Mine Workers during the next five years and the payment after 1923 of a monthly pension of \$20 to all miners more than 65 years of age, is recommended by the committee. Miners under 65 years of age who are incapacitated by accident and who have no means of support would receive a like amount. No miner would be eligible until he had been continuously a member of the organization for ten years and had paid the pension tax for five years.

The committee was appointed by President John P. White last spring under authority of a resolution adopted at the last biennial convention in Indianapolis. Its report will be acted upon at the next convention in Indianapolis in January, 1918. It has visited the homes for aged union members maintained by the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, and by the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union at Rogersville, Tenn., as well as several homes maintained by fraternal societies and by the government for old soldiers.

As a result of its investigation, the committee estimates that at least 7,000 miners, on the basis of the present membership, would be eligible for pensions under the proposed plan. If a per capita tax of 25 cents a month is levied by the next biennial convention, the committee estimates that at the end of five years, during which no pensions would be paid, the organization would have a pension fund of \$5,000,000 principal, the interest on which would thereafter largely meet the cost of the system. Payments could then be increased, the age limit lowered or the per capita pension tax reduced.

A woman can keep a secret all right if it is a good joke on herself.

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